resource base. In addition, the modified formula for distribution of Central assistance, approved by NDC in 1991, is suitably weighed in favour of relatively economically under-developed States. Funds are also released under Special Area Programmes to supplement States efforts to develop backward areas. Non-plan funds are released on the basis of recommendations of Finance Commission which also takes note of relative development of a State.

For promoting industrialisation of lesser developed States, growth centres with sound infrastructure facilities are being developed to serve as magnets for attracting industries. Industries in private sector are set up by private enterpreneurs and Government role is only catalytic in nature. But, for development of lesser developed states, certain tax concessions such as five year tax holiday commencing from the year of production has been announced for new industrial units located in those States which have all their districts as industrially backward.

Eradication of Poverty by the end of (he Century

*397. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN headquarters in New York declared its commitment to the "eradication of poverty by the end of the Century"; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan of action contemplated to achieve that goal, indicating Scheme-wise allocation and targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRJDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN Headquarters in New York emphasised that the World should aim at eradication of poverty by the end of the century.

(b) Commitment of the World Community . towards this target could pave the way for a larger flow of trade benefits, resources and technologies into the third world, thereby strengthening the hands of developing countries to eradicate poverty by the turn of the century. India has been making her own efforts to attack the~ problem of poverty with a three-pronged strategy: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment generating, income supplementing and asset-building programmes, for the poor.

The 8th Plan outlay for Rural Development is as follows: —

(Rs. Crores)

Centre . . .	24320.00
States . . .	11677.00
TOTAL .	35997.00

This includes the outlays for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Land Reforms, Community Development and Panchayats, Rural Energy and other miscellaneous rural development programmes including some new schemes.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana Outlay in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 227.00 crores.

Jobs for Educated Youth during the Eighth Five Year Plan

*398. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of educated youth who would be jobless by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total jobs proposed to bo created annually for the educated youth during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether there is any difference of opinion about the number of unemployed educated youth between the Planning Commission and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) The number of educated unemployed at the beginning of the Eighth Plan is estimated to be around 7 million. Addition to educated labour force is estimated to be 17.5 million during 1992-97. The employment strategy of the plan envisages generation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 43 million during the plan period, of which about 20 million are likely to be for the educated. The number of educated unemployed at the end of the Eighth Plan, on this basis, is likely to be around 4 to 5 million. According to a study by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research entitled "Status Paper on Educated Unemployment in India (December 1992)", the number of educated unemployed persons would be 8.72 million in 1997. This figure has been arrived at on the basis of: (i) an estimated backlog of educated unemployed of 6 million in 1992; (ii) addition to educated labour force of 16.10 million during 1992-97; and (iii) estimated additional requirements of educated persons of 13.38 million during 1992-97.

Shortfall in Plan Investment

*399. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 1992-93 and 1993-94 plan registered an overall shortfall in plan investment to the extent of ten per cent in the central and seven per cent in the State sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or being taken to increase investment in plan of 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) As per the Revised Estimates for 1992-93, there was no overall shortfall in Plan expenditure in the Central sector. However, the shortfalls in the extra-budgetary resources actually mobilised by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in 1992-93 led to an overall shortfall of less than ten per cent in Plan expenditure in the* Central sector (including Union Territories) compared to the approved Plan outlay for 1992-93. The Revised Estimates for 1993-94 indicate an overall shortfall of about four per cent in the Central sector (including Union Territories) compared to the approved Plan outlay for 1993-94. As regards the State sector the Revised Estimates furnished by the States indicate overall shortfall of more than seven per cent compared to the approved Plan outlay for 1992-93 as well as 1993-94.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in the Central sector were the difficulties faced by the CPSEs to mobilise extra-budgetary resources, especially in respect of borrowing through bonds due to adverse capital market conditions in 1992-93. In the case of the States the main reasons for shortfall related to significant fall in the States own resources available for Plan financing and lower utilisation of external for projects as compared to estimates provided by the States in financing their 1992-93 and 1993-94 Annual Plans.

(c) The Planning Commission took a series of review meeting with the selected Central Ministries/Departments having major CPSEs under their administrative control in 1993-94 and the concerned authorities were apprised of the need to take effective steps to mobilise resources so as to protect the Plan outlay of the public enterprises under their administrative control. In regard to the State sector the States have been impressed upon the need to raise more States own resources by way of additional resource mobilisation (ARM) improvement in the working of the State-level Public Enterprises economy in expenditure, project-based bonds/debentures and better mobilisation of small savings.